### MEWS FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

OUR BUDD'S FERRY CORRESPONDENCE. Bunn's FERRY, Md., Nov. 2, 1861.

Firing from the Rebel Batteries-Allack on the Rebel Steamer George Page-Small Craft Tunning the Blok ade-The Batteries Along the Virginia Shore Near Aquia Creek-Pocition of the Federal Pelomae Flet-The Rebel Reinforcements at Shipping Point-Probate Construction of a Railroad to that Pitte, de.

Construction of a Railroad to that Piace, &c.

The rebels continue to amuse themselves daily by
throwing a number of shot and shell from their batteries posite here, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, merally they fall short into the river; occasionally or shell lands on the Maryland side. I have observed that every afternoon, between three and for clock, a dozen shots, more or less, are fired from the batery directly on shipping Point and the central one, a short the position of the sun at that hour gives them a clear view of the Maryland side, and that they take advantage of the opportunities thus afforded to test the accuracy of

of the opportunities that the opportunities of the opportunities that the opportunities of th Dutil within a day or two their numerous salutations have remained unanswered. Day before yesterday the list chundering answer went over from this point. Early, on the afternoon of Thursday some of Captain Doubleday's ten pound rifled Parrot gans, which were placed in an ex-cellent position on the beach, near Budd's house, opened fire on the rebel steamer George Page, which, with the two captured schooners, Fairfax and Mary Virginia, has been shut up for some time in Quantico creek, the mouth of which is opposite this place. Forty or fifty shots were red from our battery, and several are believed to have told upon the little steamer. The batteries on the Virginia shore returned the fire, but did not do a particle of damage to us. General Hooker, commander of this divi-sion, was present while the firing was going on. The occasion was one of lively interest, although none were killed or wounded on either side. Yesterday afternoon the attack on the rebel steamer was resumed, when a few guns were discharged at her. Her bull is entirely hidden by the bank of Quantico creek. The shots were served with remarkable accuracy and precision, and it is b lieved that much damage was done to the outrig-Fage is fail, and can be very easily disabled. The rebel butteries answered the fire of ours, but withit effect. Puring the afternoon much amusement was afforded some of our soldiers by witnessing the fruitless efforts of the rebel batteries to hit two schooners which ere passing down the river. In the morning four small ere passing down the river. In the morning four small coops had drawn the fire of the batteries upon them, and assed untouched by a single shot. Yet some of the lost were well directed. One of those fired at a schooler it he afternoon went close across her bow, while a shell arst between the masts above the rigging. No one on and was hurt. While the firing was progressing, Col. fells First Massachusetts regiment was executing a skirnish drill on the beach.

mish drill on the beach.

Although the navigation of the Potomae is practically closed by the batteries at Shipping Point, small crafts nightly run the rebet blockade with impunity. In a dark night, with a favorable wind, they can hug the Maryland shore and pass unperceived. On Thurstay night nine sloops and schoners, meanty cyster boats, ran down the river, having first been halied by our pickets, which are stationed in a mg the shore for a considerable distance above and below the Point.

The blockade of the Potomae, is a triangle.

and the first first or the control of the control o below the Point.

The blockade of the Potomac is still a subject of unabatel interest. It seems strange to a person looking at the batt ries on Shapping Point, as they now are, that our Potomac squad on should have allowed them to be billt. But the explanation is found in the fact that they were obscured by trees during their construction. They are now to be plaintly seen by the naked eye. There are others, however, which are invisible. It is believed that thee are no batteries above this point. There was one opposite Indian Head, a few miles above here, but it appears to be deserted. No firing comes from that locality. Besties the batteries at Shipping Point, Fransport, and those recently discovered on high blutts, a most entirely concealed by the trees in that vicinity, the next place where formidable defences have been constructed is Aquia creek. On its northern point there is a little clamp of trees, in which they could have thrown up a battery, but it is obvious that should that have been attempted, and a rebet force placed on that projecting piece of land, Union troops could have creesed some distance above and captured them with case. That is commonly called King's Point, as Mr. King's bouse is situated almost on the point. A little to the right, on the main shore, on the southwestern side of the creek, high up on the hill. Mr. Bruce's farm and residence are seen. Further to the right, on one of the mest commanding summits of the range, there is a spot where appearances indicate that a battery is located. With a good glass evidences of defensive operations are seen, it is only probable, however, that there is a regular battery there, for it is a considerable distance—a couple of miles, perha s—for mother mouth of the creek, and a though heavy guns at that place could command the river at the mouth of the creek, it does not see an absolutely necessary that a battery is equired there for practical purposes. But the first batteries known to exist below the lower one at Smith's Point are those near the railr apparently ready for active operations. On the height behind there are batteries erected. Immediately in the rear of the depot buildings, bearing a little to the left, as seen from the Maryland shore, there is a long hill rising on the right to the height of, perhaps, a hundred and fifty feet, and sloping on the left to a distance of not mere than thirty or letty feet from the lovel of the river. A long white line on the summit of this hill evidently indicates that earthworks are constructed upon it, although neither embrasires nor gens are visible. This hill is clear in front, baving a beavy background of timber. Through the hellow which runs south from its base the sinck of numerous rebel encangiments is soon. Here smit there an occasional tent is visible. To the left is mother hill with a projecting front, sharp at the summit, the sides sloping inmost perpendicularly. It is along the so, then side of this hill, through the veiley, that the railroad runs, from the creek to red-ricksburg and Richmond. No fortifications appear upon it. It is probable, however, that at points along the gorge, a short distance from the river, towards the interior, measures hive been taken to command the railroad runs along the so, the Union forces should effect a landing at that point. From this spot along the shore of the river, the banks are gently un installing for about a third of a mile, when another bure hill, somewhat regular in shape, has the appearance of being fortided. Several tents and the the Union forces should effect a landing at that point. From this spot along the shore of the river, the banks are gently un idiating for about a third of a mile, when another base hill, somewhat regular in shape, has the appearance of being fortified. Several tents and the smeke of came fires can be seen on the summit. Adjoining this, on the left, a large hill, perfectly symmetrical, immediately attracts attention. The crest is bald, but the lower part of both ends is covered with underbresh. It is a very commanding point, and appears to be well fortified with be castwalks. At its base on the see their end, right upon the beach, are Mr. Funnell's fishinouses, the spot being known as the Tump likeries. There are many other fishing depots at various localities on book sides of the Potomac. Following the course of the river a little further, the banks become rough and rouged and heavily wooded. They do not seem to afford desirable positions for batteries. These from thills are supported in the rear by a long range of high hills covered with trees. Presently, however, this front range is separated by a deep gorge, called Spit Rock, through which is seen bounding up in the distance, across the valley, or lising ground, the splendid manison but by Mr. Gustavus Wallace. Accotink creek, a branch of the fotomic creek, riss may the porte. In front or this gorge, near the water, there is a battery, which occasionally open on passing vessels. Potomac creek is only abort distance below. Thure appear to be two batteries, one on a hill and the other nearest her water, so many and many productives at this point have stationary gone, but that field pieces are brought to the fortileations when they are needed. Showdon Andrews battery of artillery, from Mary and has been distinguished across the river the puns pointed to the shores of the State in which the company was organized. They have thrown projectiber within half a mile of the Maryland shore, and the river is nearly five miles wide a that point. The distance from Aquia cr

have constructed a railread from Fredericksburg to Mamussa—a distance of about thirty miles.

General Hocker's division has not been sent to the lower foromen without some practical design, and we may soon hear of operations which will effect ally size of the relief batteries along the fotomac, and rustore the unobstructed navigation of the river.

### INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

The Rebel Ministers Slidell and Mason Speculation About the Naval Expedition-Ex-Senator Wigwall Made Brigadier General-Continued Trouble About the Produce Loan-Further Rebel Accounts of the Ball's Bluff Fight, &c., &c. We have received advices from Richmond to the 29th ult. The papers to that date give us the following interesting extracts:-

MESSES. MASON AND SLIDELL.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 29.]

By this time our able rep escutatives abroad, Messes, Mason and slideli, are pretty well over the bring deep towa distance of Europe. We commit no indiscretion in stating that they have embarked upon a vessel which will be abandantly able to protect them against most of the Yankee crassers they may happen to meet, and the chances are consequently a hundred to one that they will reach their destination with safety. The matice of our Yankee enemies will thus be foiled, and the attempt to capture them fail of success. Great will be the mortification of the Yankees when they shall have learned this result. Our miniters did not choose to leave at any other part than one of our own, or under any but the Confederate slag. We believe that, at no distant day, Mr. Mason will have the pleasure of singing a treaty of amity on tehalf of the Confederate S ates with one of the oldest and greatest dynastics of Europe, and thus a more than 10 a largely depends.

EX-SENATOR WIGFALL MADE A BEIGADIER GENERAL.

tiors of commerce upon which our future so largely depends.

EX-SENATOR WIGFALL MADE A BRIGADIER GENERAL [From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 29.]

We have been much gratified by hearing that Colonel Lewis T. Wigfall, late Senator from Texas, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier Ceneral of the Confederate army. He is a man of energy, daring, great resource and untiring activity. Let h m have but haffa chance and he will distinguish himself, and render services of the most valuable nature to our cause. In all the steps of the movement for secession last winter Colonel Wigfall was ever on the watch to detect every move of the enemy; sagacious in council, and industrious and intropid in taking these steps which, from time to time, became necessary to protect Southern interests. He was one of than at saseful friends we had in the Senate. Whatever he undertakes to do he does with his whole heart, and he possesses those qualities of mind and cha acter which his aman for an important command, and for dealing with unexpected exigencies.

a man for an important command, and for dealing with unexpected exigencies.

THE GERAT NAVAL EXPEDITION.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 29.]

The object of the naval expedition just fitted out by the Yankee government is of course a matter upon which we can only conjecture at present. If the object be to score a supply of cotton, it is pretty certain to fail. If to effect a conquest of any considerable portion of country, it will certainly fail. The force is not large enough to enable the Yenkee government to hope for any great results. We believe at all the points of the South our people are tolerably well prepared and sufficiently on the alert. In the absence of definite information, we cannot help thinking that the expedition is destined to some point on the coast of South Carolina. There is no State to which the Yankees bear so much maliguity as this, and none where a temporary triumph would afford them greater gratification. If, however, a point on the Gulf be the object, we think it mere likely the essay will be upon Mobile or the coast of Forida, in preference to an encounter with the thorough defences of New Orleans. Simultaneous with the landing of this expedition, an edvance by McCledian is a sufficiently probable event. We are assured that it is the expectation of our generals at Manassas that this may be looked for at any time in the next ten days.

THE PRODUCE LOAN.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 29.]

"California regiment." He says that he was very near him when he fell, pieceed through the head with a bullet. This man alludes to the circumstance with apparently sincere regret, and manifests considerable respect for his memory.

This man alludes to the circumstance with a paperently sincero regret, and manifests considerable respect for his memory.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE FEDERAL PRISONERS.
The announcement is the newspapers yesterday morning that a large number of federal peisoners, captured in the tattle of Leesburg, would arrive some time during the day, excited the curiosity of the inhabitants, and by nine o'clock a considerable crowd assembled at the Central depot with a determination to wast for the cars, no matter what time they came in. A goard of soldiers, under Lieutenant Brasford, was stationed along the track of the railroad from Broad street to the engine house, and no one, save a few privileged characters, was soffred to pass the line. The number of spectntors was constantly increased until a dense mass of human beings, of all ages, seven and conditions in life, illied the adjacent streets and crowded the outside platforms, the fraight cars, and every other eligible spot in the vicinity. Shortly before half past ten o'clock the distant whistic amounced the approach of the train, which soon made its appearance, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the sentuach were embled to keep the impatient throng from trespassing upon the reserved territory. Files of soldiers extended down Broad street for some distance, leaving an avenue between for the priseners bodiers were stationed as custodians to the 'foreign element' within. The enert from Manassas, consisting of cichty four men, was under command of Lieutenna Colonel T. C. Johnson, of the Nineteenth George regiment, and Capt. J. B. Andrews, of the Fourth North Caroline State troops. Some time elegaed before the public generally was permitted to see the prisoners, and the latter, meanth in our compassed of the fluid heaved the own of the same the privilege of getting a drop of the fluid heaved the own of the same the privilege of getting a drop of the fluid heaved in the process of drinking by a graff order—"Dor't slabber in der the browners of scriton, another was interrup

Resistant Street, Twentieth Massachusetts regiment.
Oxford Cogswell, Tammany regiment, New York.
E. J. Revere, Major, Twentieth Massachusetts,
Class. L. Pearson, Adjoinnt, Twentieth Massachusetts,
E. H. R. Revere, Assistant Surgeon, Twentieth Massachusetts
haseits.

band." The grard, commanded by captam 6 N 0, of Georgia, formed a square, and, with the cartie's in the centre, wa cited down Broad to Nineteen hithouse to Mair, and down Main to Twenty fifth arrest, notwed by an inner see militude of persons. After some intile deap the prisoners were marched into Mayo's factory, corner of Twenty-fifth and Cary streets, where they will have ample opportunity to reflect upon the nucritarnies of war. The occupants of another prison in the near hearing of war. The occupants of another prison in the near hearing of war. The occupants of another prison in the near hearing prisoners were behind, and preparations were access legity made to receive them. A grard, commanded by lieuja Law, of the Eighteenth Georgia, repaired to the Cartied depot in the afformous. The majit had arrived at a quarter past four o'clock, with the cars full of Yankees, numbering one handred and thirty-two, two of whom are commissioned officers—that, G. W. Bockwood, of the Fifteenth Marsichaect's, and Lieuter and Charles McPherson, of the Tanmany resiment, New York. They were attended by a guard of twenty-four mon, under Captain Neal of the Nineteenth Georgia regiment. The crowd about the depot cenversdred your mon, under Captain Neal of the Nineteenth Georgia regiment. The crowd about the depot cenversdred by my think perboners, but no rude e.e was exhibited towards them. They were very soon marched off to the factory, to, oin their own mades in cashivity. Four prisoners were brought up from the Peninsula yesterday by the York viver train. They claim to be deserters from the federal and my, and as we regard this a very sensible proceeding on their part, we give them the beneal of a publication of their names.—Any stus Baney, Fi st Massachusetts, and John Telyear, Fi at New York. There are are now hearly two thousand prisoners in Richmond, and the sooner some hundreds are sent south the better.

# MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN NEW YORK

SIXTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS, ETC.

The Sixty-first regiment, Col. Cone, will be presented this afternoon, by their lady friends, with a beautifut set of colors. The ceremony of presenting them will take place at three o'clock, at their camp at Fort Tompkins;

place at three o'clock, at their camp at Fort Tompkins; and before the presentation of the colors the friends of Captain Russ II. of Company H, will present him with a complete outlit—sword, sash, and all the other little etcete as—which will be accompanied by a han-bomely fraund t stimonial expressive of their good wishes. There will no doubt be a large crowd present to witness the double presentation.

While this regiment, Col. Huyward, was crossing to dersey Oity and entering the cars, on Monday evening, each man received from the American Tract Society and envelope containing the "Orders of Washington and Mctician" on Sabbath observance and against profune swearing; the "Gamber's Balance Sheet" and a sellier's tract, for which the men were thankful, as few had any reading with them.

ANOTHER NEW YORK REGIMENT.

A new regiment has been organized in the county of lister, for the protection of the Hudson and Delaware Canal and for other purposes, under the name and style of the Van Bock Canal Rangers. A meeting was held on of the Van Bock Canai Rangers. A meeting was held on Thursday last, at South Rondout, to organize the regiment—Major Van Bock presiding. After a number of addresses had been delivered, the regiment was partially officered as follows—Colonel, Robert H. Shannon; Liont. Colonel, Albert Phyfe; Major, John T. Harrold; Company A, Captain Rudneski; Company B, Captain D. D. Morey. Company C Captain Reynolds; Company E, Captain J. J. Munson; Company I, Captain Lombarde. The regiment stood in a fair way of completion when our advices left.

THE FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT, D'EPINEUIL ZOUAVES.

ZOUAVES.

The first battalion of this regiment has marching order for Friday, the 9th instant. To day at three o'clock there will be a presentation of colors to the regiment. The following is a correct list of the field, staff and line officers:—Colonet, Lionet J. D'Ephneuit, Lioute unit Colonet, J. Viquies de Monteuit, Major, J. B. Cantel. Staff.—Surgeon, Henry J. Phillips; Assistant Surgeon, Jules Dubreuit: Quartermaster, John C. Merriam; Adjutant, Victor Vilquain.

Non-Commissioned Staff.—Quartermaster Sergeant, Frank A. Davis: Sorgeant Major, George Boulauger; Commissary Sergeant, J. B. Smith.

Line.—First company, Captain F. W. Willard. Second company, Captain Ernest Piston; Third company, Captain W. W. Arnstrong; Fourth company, Captain Henry Sout; Fifth company, Captain J. G. Gundlack; Sixth company, Captain alfred Cipriant; Seventh company, Captain Frederick Cochen; Eighth company, Captain Arthur Helden; Ninth company, Captain Geo. F. Chester; Tenth company, — Dunstan.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO THE FIFTY.

heaven spare you to come bonic victorious, to report to your friends here that our bleeding country is healed of her wounds, and to proclaim "Liberty and Union," one and insecerable, now and forever.

Lieutenant Colonel Journessox then took the colors and responded in an appropriate manner, and expressed the hope that when the regiment was away—lar away from home—the citizens of New York would reasenber the rank and file, who as patriots stood by their country and its constitution, and he hoped they would not allow the wives and families of those brave soldiers to went and suffer while shedding their blood for their country.

The regiment is now about 800 strong. Colonel Wm. somer while shedding their blood for their country.

The regiment is now about 860 strong. Colonel Win.

L. Tidboil expects to have the required complement by
the 7th inst, the day fixed for the march of the regiment
to Washington.

THE SONS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

THE SONS OF MASSACHUSETTS,

EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF THE TWENTY-RIGHTH AND

TWENTY-NINTH REGIDENTS, AND THE TWENTYTHIRD FLYING ARTHLERY.

A large and very respectable assemblage of the Sons of

Massachusetts not at the Aster House yesterday after

noon, Isoac P. Smith in the chair. Colonel Howe, agent

for the State of Massachusetts, briefly stated that he had for the State or Massachusetts, briefly stated that he had taken upon himself the responsibility of calling the meeting for the purpose of glying the Twenty third Massachusetts Flying Artiflery, who are to arrive here on Friday marning, a proper reception. He further stated that Colonel Kurtz, commanding the Twenty third, was a manfull of military ardor, had devoted himself exclusively to the enlistment of only such men for his regiment as would best serve the interests of the country in the present create, and has no officer to his command who has not passed the most serulinizing examination. The regiment was an efficient one, and he hoped that the "Sons" would display the same inbradily towards them as had been extended to the other Massachusetts regiments which passed through the city, or route for the sea of war.

After passing a vote of translate Ordenel Howe for the unfinching devotion he has always displayed in his capacity as agent for Massachusetts, arrangements were promptly made for conferrably quantering the regiment, as also for a breakinst for the officers at the Arter House.

Cotonel Howe, after stating that it was the intention of the Twenty third to march up to Goneral Scottle rost deuce and give him a salute, suggested that the cligans in general should guspend all business, and pay him that respect which his patriotism and devetion to his country demanded.

The meeting them a djourned. taken upon himself the responsibility of calling the meet

demanded.
The meeting then adjourned.
The needing then adjourned.
The Twenty-eighth and Twenty ninth Massechnsetts regiments are expected zon. The Twenty eighth, it is believed, will be here next week.

bittery of strillery, from Mary and Lae been claimenth of across the river the pum pointed to the sheers of the State in which the company was creatized. They have been claimed the company was creatized to Mary and the river is nearly two miles. That is the lowest point on the Potos of the

said that he wished to be then beother rather than their commander, and whatever might be their orivitines or or at edges in the forter, while he had a cap of water or a creat of bread he would share it with the a miliest sodier in the raths. He would be with them at all times in durier in privation or in death. He are need that the 8 styr initial would lear effort the soil of water it with the world had been soon after. It would accompany each in cerson, but up on the real with the high he soon expension, and he would bromise them that if the hear of a retreat should ever come, he would bring up the rear also. His air reservance received with hearty cheers, and three cheers being given for General Scott and Colone leacher, the treops were dismissed. The guests of the sension were enterprinted at an elegant collation by Colonel Nategott.

COLONEL C. H. VAN WYCK'S DECIMENT The Touth Logion, Fifty-sixth regiment New York State Volunteers, leave Newburg for the seat of war on Wednesday next, November 6. The orders are peremi tory, and the troops will emback at four o'clock P. M. The Legion will be escorted from the en ampment grounds to

Logion will be escorted for in the on ampinent grounds to the wharf by General Stephen C. Parmenter and staffin and by the Nineteenth reciment New York State Multina inder the command of Colored Wilman R. Brown. The following orders have been issue by Colonel Brown:—

REGIMENTAL ORDERS—NO. 25.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEEN RECIPET N. Y. S. M. STEPHEN RECIPET N. Y. S. M. STEPHEN R. S. W. S. M. STEPHEN R. S. W. S. M. S. M. STEPHEN R. S. W. S. M. S.

Whiting, of New York; F. S. Hantington, of Hartford, and Charles Ely, of Springfield, Mass., are stopping at the Gramercy Park Hotel.

Hon. J. A. Colhor, of Binghanton; Lieut. Col. Winslow of the Thirty-fith regiment, New York Volunteers; C. M-French, of Fittaburg; P. Multer and wife, of New Rochelle; J. W. Stanton and family, of Connecticut; R. T. Jenkins, of Fhiladelphia; C. O. Wood and wife, of Fort Lafayette, and Jacob-Versyth, of Chicago, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

C. A. Clinton, of New York; Mr. Pakenham and Mr. Stevenson, of Toronto; A. E. Doughas and wife, of Rye New York; C. Bourman and wife, of Fingland; George Armstrong, of Fhiladelphia; J. O. Sargent and E. Sargent, of Boston; J. Canningham, of Connecticut; Mrs. Sili, of New Haven, and Mr. Saphing and wife, of London, England, are stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

Hon. John F. Hale, of Pover; Captain Doughas, of the United States Army; G. Mallery and wife, of Connecticut; C. T. Jenkins and G. C. Pavidson and wife, of Philadelphia, and Captain Lawless, of Wilmington, are stopping at the Astor House.

J. Armstrong and wife, of Baltimore; G. A. Peter and wife, of Pennsylvania; T. W. Sizer, of New Haven; W. G. White, of Chicago, and Joseoh Howell, of Philadelphia, are stopping at the Lafarge House.

Brigadier General Tyler and wife, of Connecticut; Captain Jawless, of Wilmington, are stopping at the Astor House.

Brigadier General Tyler and wife, of Connecticut; Captain Jakhins, of the steamathip Persia; Captain Petrie, of the steamathip New York; G. S. Oddington and Mrs. Joseph Hall and daughter, of Philadelphia; Hon. Zadock Peatt, of Transtaville, N. Y.; H. S. Callsher, George Holyorke, and F. W. Walsh, of England; P. Brigody, Signer and Malam Sasini, Mrs. Hukley, F. B. Cooley, and James H. Wells, of New York; Thomas Williamson, of the United States Navy; Captain T. Dean, of Cheminati, and T. R. Conlon, of Ballsto

# Arrivals and Departures.

Arrivals and Departures.

Hannuag-Steamship Berusches-Cari Joseph, Ed Temes, Jose Temer, Ch. de. Ro. J. Held, T. Merckens, C. A. Gelsshelmer, A. Lempser, F. Enthy Oversholz, Greigy Kagl, Hest, T. Oversholz, L. Gulles Kaste, W. Smilz, Geo Pichek, Jacob Pieres, Lim Matton and Ledy, Julia Reide, R. W. Genemann, Dennis Grill, A. Stein, Johe Kupfer, R. Berneth, A. von Groeben, A. Pimella, Elsabe Krisse and two children, A. Marnobold, F. Warnebold, Mary Salomous and two children, P. Stegmuller, A. Bentle, J. Heemer, Ed Zuecker, Adem Krug, Ed Moye, F. Zohier, V. Lowenfeld, A. Kingfer, P. Comel, F. Schabenger, A. L. Simona, Rev Mr. Tobeggins, Mary Tobeggins, Carl Fischatener, B. Gioshsman, G. Geemer, J. de Host, Ch. M. Schabenger, A. L. Simona, Rev M. Bandro, J. Biumberg, R. I. Dehnark, Goo Muller, Risk Gornell, F. R. Cornell, Else Oornell, C. H. Perchard.

neth, C H Perchard.

DEPARTCHES.

Neuviras—Bark Mary C Dyer—Richard Gibbs, M C Radri-quez, Miss Isabol Arango, Miss M Arango, Miss Gerivade Es-tenda, Benjamin Sandels, otte, from children and sereaut Geophysical Science, W H Tougude, Daniel Thomp-son, Maccoconic Science, Jana Val.

## OBITUARY.

seat, Notherby, near Carlisle, county of Comb rland. The becased was eldest son of the first baronet by Lady Ca-

Death of Sir James Graham. Our Fuglish advices by the Persia announce the demise in England of Sir James Graham, Bart., M. P., at his

th rine Stewart, daughter of the seventh Earl of Gal-loway. He was born in 1792, and was consequently in his sixty-ninth year. His political career has extended over a period of more than forty years. He was of the ocality notice that hostilities are now unhapping places and same age and standing as Lord Ressell—the year of his birth birg 1792. The descendant of an ancient Scottish and the log 1792. The descendant of an ancient Scottish and the log 1792. The descendant of an ancient Scottish and the log 1792. The descendant of an ancient Scottish and the log 1792. The descendant of an ancient Scottish and the log 1792. The descendant of an ancient Scottish and Stars in recept, styling the mest variety proclaim our neutrality between the government of the United States and one states of America, thereby proclaim our neutrality between the government of the United States and Stars in recept, styling the mest variety proclaim our neutrality is to be respected to the full extent of or jurisdictin and the went to queen's College, Cambridge, and very specify on the full purpose of the substance of the relation of our rights as a savereign and all who reads or may be written our jurisdiction, from chagging, either distribution of the war. The young man in this, his first taste of the real business of life, showed the stuff that was in him. He worked ten hours a clay, so that when Lord William Bentinck retorned to the Embassy he, aithough jerviously unacquainted with Mr. Graham, requested him to retain the pest. It is said that in this capacity he performed several important services to the country; the best kin with, however, of which is one that has rather affixed odium to his name than contributed to his cha acter as an upright statesman. We refer to the negotiations which led to the separation of Murat from Napolece, and which act on the part of the importal brother in-law subsequently conduced to his death as a political necessity. The honor of the transaction is discussed as a service of the country and the property belonging to provide the property belonging to prize be allowed. Be it further known, that no adiedical periods of the property belonging to prize be allowed. Be it further known, that no adiedical periods of th some age and standing as Lord Russell—the year of his birth b ing 1792. The descendant of an ancient Scottish family, like many of the young whigs of that day, he Very treat Meller, are interfece ordered to journals, and the control of the property of the p

duct by asserting that he only followed the example of his predecessors, and that such a service could not be refused to a friendly sovereign. We refer to the opening of the letters written by the brothers Randiers to Mazzini, the contents of which he contenting of the letters written by the brothers Randiers to Mazzini, the contents of which he communicated to the Neapolitan government, and which led to the execution of the young patriot brothers. When the facts of this case became known in England the indignation of the people was folly aroused and an investigation was demanded. On motion of Mr. Duncombe the matter was brought before Parliament, and it was then, in his justification, Sir James Graham declared that he had but followed the precedent of former Secretaries in violating the secrecy of letters pagaing through the Poet Office. The death of the Bandiera created an intense feeling of contempt throughout Europe for the honor of the British government, and Sir James Graham, under the pressure thus aroused, was dismissed from his office of Homs Secretary, under circumstances molitidegrading to a statesman. In his address to the electors of Cumberland, in 1841, on the dissolution of Parliament, he stated that he regarded overy sacrifice light in comparison with the sacred duty of defending the Protestant church, of combining education with religion and of deiending the monarchy against the inroad of democratic principles inconsistent with its safety. He was the enemy of election by ballot, opposed to a further extension of the elective franchise, and was for a time an advocate of protection to British agriculture. But this position of protection to British agriculture. But th

lar. He was one of these men who are more than medicare, but who do not fulfil the expectations which they excite.

The late Baronet is succeeded in the baronetry and eathers by his eldest son Frederick Urick, born April 2, 1829, and married, in October, 1852, to Lady Hermothes, Mauri, oldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Somerset. The present Baronet was attached to the Embassy at Victua in 1842, and subsequently entered the First Life Guards.

The Duke and Duchess of Somerset, Lord and Lady Paversham, Hon K. and Mrs. Dancombe, the Estl of Gaileway, Colonel and Mrs. Baring, the Duke of Marl-berough and other persenges of rank are placed in morraing by his demine.

Soma Jackson, a colored womins, died in Trop. N. Y., on the first of the baring of the state of the season of the continuous state of the State of the Continuous state of the State of the Continuous state of the State of t

MAJOR ZAGONYI.

[From the St. Lonis Democrat.]

The name of Major Zagonyi is completely slaughtered by the Eastern press. The competeles from the West had it "seagonet. The New York 7.8 time corrects this spelling, and says it is "Seagonyi." The New York Hereath already is presented in the lam, and gives a biographical sketch of Major showed." It is plain "Zagonyi," as written by the May hammer.

## NEWS FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS

The American rebellion and the Procis mation of King Kamchamcha.

The following is the proclamation of neutrality by King

PROCLAMATION BY KAMEHAMERA IV., KING OF THE HAWAHAD

Stanss.

Pe it known, to all whom it may concern, that we, Kamelaamelaa IV., King of the Hawmian islands, having been or civily not ited that hestilities are now unhangily pinding between the given ment of the United States and on-

sively circulated, that there is perfect leve existing between all the natives and the citizens. Many of the principal chiefs have been brought into the support of the policy of this government, while others, who have stubbornly refused all entreaties and overtores, have been flogged into a conformity to its laws. There are times when the natives profess great admiration for the government and people of Liberia: but this can generally be traced to self interest, though there are some of their them who, it is believed, are really nineere. Should any foreign nation succeed in driving the people from this cape, there is hardly a settlement in the country but what would be annoyed by native plunder. They only stand in fear of the strength of this city. A simultaneous attack upon the settlements in the lower counties by the combined forces of the natives, would seriously embarrass, if not eventually destroy them.

The natives in the interior, along the banks of the St. Paul river, are still engaged in warring among themselves. They have effectually blockaded the path, and prevented the Liberians from receiving the necessary supplies of rice as well as other articles of trade. This is a serious misfortune, and has sufficiently aggravated the people to talk about adopting means to have the great kins, Momonah Son, outlawed.

Mr. Joseph Turpin, formerly of your city, well known am not the negrees for his wealth, his intelligence, and his affable demeanor, was this morning furnished with documents from this government, in a somi-official capacity, to the Haytien republic. He is a member of the firm of Johnson, Turpin & Danber, and sails this afternoon in the beark Edward for New York.

Fire in West Nineteenth street.

ARREST OF A MAN ON SUSPICION OF ARSON.

Shortly after two o'clock on Tuesday morning a fire frame building No. 120 West Nineteenth street. The flames extended between the studding to the attic, and thus spread to the roofs of Nos. 118, 122 and 124, damaging the buildings to the extent of about \$200 cach. The appearance of the fire left no doubt of its being the work of an incentiony. The policy of the Sixteenth precinct arrested Patrick Waters on the representations of several of the occupants of the building on suspicion of areas, and conveyed him before Justice Kelly, at Jefferson Market Police Court, who committed the accursed to await an examination. The Fire Marshal has the matter of hand. It appears that Mr. Waters has an Mariance 5000 on his and turniture, in the Bowery Insurance company. His best will not amount to mere than \$50. The other occupates of the building sustain a low of about \$100; no insurance. The Duilding was owned by Mrs. S. Schulz, and it is insured for \$1,000 in the Manhattan Insurance Company. thus spread to the roofs of Nos. 118, 122 and 124, dama-

Company.
Nes. 122 and 124 are ewned by Robis Story. Damage about \$400; insured.
John Barelay occupies the store of No. 124 as a greery and the second floor as a dwelling. Loss by water, about \$100; insured for \$900 in the Greenwich Insurance Com-

pany.
Samuel Barclay lest about \$59 in clothing; no insurance.
The first and second floors of No. 118 are occupied by
Charles Holing as a vinegar factory and dwelling. Less
about \$50 insured for \$600 in the Commonwealth Insurance Company.

City Intelligence.

City Intelligence.

An Escarke Lunare.—A young man named George Gardener, lately an inmate of the Lunaric Asylum at Northampton, Mass., escaped from the cars at Plainville, Conn., on the 20th of last month. He is twenty-six years old, and five feet eight or nine behes in height is thought that he is at present in this city. He is a steat, dark complexioned man, and wears a binck beard, information as to his whereabouts will be received addressed to box 3,715 Post office, or No. 26 Wall street, room No. 10.

REV. MR. MILBURN, THE BUND PRESCRIER, Will lecture this evening at Irving Hall, in aid of St. Ann's Church for dest mates. See advertisment.

New York Canal Tolls. The receipts of canal tolls for the fourth week October 1851, were. \$218,197 The receipts of canal tolls for the fourth week of October, 1860. 152,166	09
Increase	26
Increase         \$218.2.5           From May 1, 1861, to Oct. 31, 1861         \$3,273.866           From April 25, 1860, to Oct. 31, 1860         2,593.802	25

\$3,950 09. The receipts to October 31, 1961, exceed those for same time, 1847, 2:5,403-35.